The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871. NO. 230.

FOREIGN.

The Paris Revolution.

The Insurgents Still in Undisturbed Possession.

General Chanzy Terribly Maltreated by the Mob.

Many Persons Shot Without Trial on Sunday Last.

Twenty Thousand Troops Guarding the Assembly at Versailles.

The Insurgents Send in Their Ultimatum.

The Assembly Decides Upon Prompt Action Against the Rebels.

Speech of the Emperor William in the German Parliament.

Marriage of Princess Louise in London.

FRANCE.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

New York, March 1.—Despatches from Paris state that a proclamation has been issued, bearing the signatures of Lucien Rigo, Vesme Schneider, and others, which contains the following statements:

Assisted by the unanimity of loving Paris and the republican convocant of the best masses of agitating at, and which will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, we will propose to the National Assembly measures providing for the abolition of the standing armies, the free election of officers, by the National Guards, of lawyers capable to form the nucleus of a municipal Council, to be elected by the suffrage of all citizens. What is about willing now is order in liberty and by liberty.

The Central Committee published Monday, its official journal, headed, "Official Journal of the Republic of France," and dated "Paris, March 21, 1871." It says:

"The people, we will propose to the National Assembly measures providing for the abolition of the standing armies, the free election of officers by the National Guards, of lawyers capable to form the nucleus of a municipal Council, to be elected by the suffrage of all citizens. What is about willing now is order in liberty and by liberty."

The Central Committee published, Monday, its official journal, headed, "Official Journal of the Republic of France," and dated "Paris, March 21, 1871." It says:

"A reaction, originating in the suffrages of the battalions of the National Guard, hopeful of the Republic, has just been accomplished in Paris and gives the province. It imposes upon us a commander, summons eight citizens to the municipal Council, and sends Paris to her corner with Moody Sib. The Nationals have participated in no crime."

The Journal then announces that the elections for Wednesday.

The Journal then announces that the committees will dedicate to-day to the election of a new one.

The dedication of Paris in its contempt in respect to the preservation of peace for the sake of the republic; appeals to the departments; invites their adhesion, and concludes by saying that the Commune relies on authorization to the press in respect to its justice and truth. Complete political amnesty is proclaimed, and the municipal elections are declared. The committee repudiates all participation in the assassination of Lecomte and Thomas.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

The National Assembly has ordered seized up the offices of the Figaro and Gaulois.

AN INDEPENDENT CITY.

The Civic Federation of Paris must proclaim itself a free autonomous republican city.

MORE ARMS.

The Nationals have received fresh stores of arms and ammunition, and now completely possess the whole city.

THE TREASURIES.

The treasuries at Versailles are discovered at the conclusion of the sitting of the Assembly, from the National Assembly.

EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, March 21.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs: "Many persons were shot without trial Sunday."

MORE LIBERTY.

The Nationals will shoot Thiers, Vinoy, and d'Aurelle, if they can be captured.

There is a strong reaction among the respectable portion of the inhabitants. The Central Committee is alarmed.

CHANZY MALTREATED.

General Chanzy was pursued and insulted by the mob on his way to the hospital.

The Insurgent Central Committee, it appears, issued an order for the release of Chanzy and Thiers.

THE INSURGENT COMMANDER.

Cremer is named as the provisional commander-in-chief of the National Guards.

RESIGNS OF THE CITY TREASURY.

The Republican Union resigns the funds of the Hotel de Ville and the Mayoralties.

FORTIFICATIONS.

All the fortifications of Paris are guarded by the Nationals for the purpose of preventing an invasion.

PRECAUTIONARY.

LONDON, March 21.—The bullion in the Bank of France has been removed to Valentine, and all diamond notes have been destroyed.

PRIVATE DESPATCHING SUPPRESSED.

M. Rouher, Minister of Commerce and Director General of Telegraphs in France, gives orders for the suppression of private telegraphing.

THE PRISONERS.

The insurgents have on several occasions fired into any effort by to make. No particulars of the confiscation or sentence of the line of file are at hand.

THE ELECTIONS.

A summary of the journals of Paris consider the election ordered by the insurgent committee as void.

RESIGNATIONS.

The insurgent journals declare a willingness to resign their offices, and to submit to the approaching elections. The election of a Commercial Council by the people of Paris; resignation of Jules Favre, Ernest Picard, Dufaure, and especially of Thiers, Rouher, and Jules Simon.

The Commune of Police in Paris.

NEWSPAPER NOTICE.

The stiff journals declare that Thiers is the author of all the calamities of Paris, and counsel the people to self-government, firmness, and tranquility.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—The Fifteen National Assembly met at noon.

The Deputies of the Municipal Council were all absent.

A committee was ordered to report measures for dealing with the Paris insurrection.

Picard proposed as urgent the declaration of a state of siege in the departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—There are 20,000 troops in the vicinity of the Assembly Chamber.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution, permitting the appointment of a commission to consider the question of the removal of the Government, and the necessity of placing the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise in a state of siege.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—In the National Assembly, to-day, Grevy, President of the body, made a speech concerning the insurrection in Paris.

Dufaure introduced a plan for the election of a Municipal Council, composed of eighty members, for the city of Paris.

A plan for the election of commanders of the National Guards was introduced.

Versailles remains quiet. The entire neighborhood is strategically occupied by troops. The forces at Mont and Sevres are gathering their artillery in readiness for operations.

THE ULTIMATUM OF VERSAILLES.

The Versailles correspondent of the London Times says that the ultimatum of the Assembly to the insurgents is as follows:

1. The unconditional submission and disbandment of the insurgents.

2. The delivery of the arms and ammunition of war in their possession.

3. The surrender of the Hotel de Ville and their entire evacuation.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 21.—Mr. Bancroft will resign the office of United States Minister and go to Italy in October.

BERLIN, March 21.—It is rumored here that Bismarck will retire in October, and be succeeded by Von Arnim.

The Berlin Germania flatly says if the Central Republican Committee in Paris intends to expel the treaty of peace, Germany can guarantee that the dissolution of affairs in France.

BERLIN, March 21.—The German Parliament was opened to-day by the Emperor and other members of the Royal family. The Emperor read the speech from the throne.

"When I see the German Kingdoms for the second time since the glorious but trying struggle which Germany has victoriously sustained for her existence, I am glad to be able to give thanks with which he has blessed the faithful bearing of the armies and devotion of the people. We have what our forefathers struggled for, the restoration of the empire of her ancient splendor. One element of former unity was vested. The new national settlement of the position of the Empire, as fixed by the Constitution of the united, can give to the country room in her defense, and trust in the will to maintain charters of the Empire, and the safety of foreign and capital people. The spirit animating Germany pervaded her old life, and morals, and customs, and the whole people agitation of accepted peace.

Independent Germany rejoices in the full possession of elements of her power, and in the strength which we have gained. It is reliable proof of European peace. Powerful and self-sustained, Germany now invites the friendship of all who are of our affairs in a satisfactory footing.

"In the national gratification of Germany, the conference at London, which is engaged in the settlement of a work of consolidation. It is now the task of the Reichstag to lend the hand and the Federal Council to the work. Rules could be given for victory with their blood and their. Let the Reichstag co-operate with the Government in the establishment of the Empire. Let the laws for the welfare of the people. The constitutional question connected with the organization of the German army will be submitted to you. The proposals made in November with the Southern States, which will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the people, will be laid before you. It is now for the Reichstag to complete the Empire. A measure for the Reichstag's future participation in the Federal Council, and insertion in to be given to the supreme power of the Empire. Powers for the ministers and support for the widows and orphans of the war are to be presented to you. The thanks of the whole Empire, for all fought with equal energy, and for the remembrance of the German Empire."

After the reconstruction of the German Empire he sees promise of future greatness. May God grant that the work begun in peace may be completed by peace, and our people become fresh proofs victorious in the universal struggle for the fruits of peace."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 21.—Queen Victoria arrived at Chesterham at 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon. She was received with enthusiasm by the people. Bonfires were seen on the hillsides. Other demonstrations of joy were common in Buckingham and their action is expected.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate not Likely to Act on the Tariff Duty Repeal Bills.

Further Debate on the Anthony Resolution.

Forney to Receive the Philadelphia Collectorship.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONTINUED MORNING CASH.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21.—The House CHRISTMAS holiday appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House this morning, and, on motion of Mr. Dawes, the committee rose, and the House then adjourned, until to-morrow morning.

The opinion of the committee, also, was that nothing else was important enough to call the House in session to-day, and, therefore, to beat the time, they adjourned. The committee have then proceeded with the consideration of the bill, and would probably have reported it to the House, formally, but for the alarming fact that Schenck could not conscientiously become Congressman, because Governor Clayton, of Delaware, has issued a call for an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by Schenck's resignation. Governor Clayton is a Democrat. The Republican committee overcame and lost their chance, and consequently decided that no sufficient reason had been brought forward to convince them that Schenck was not clearly entitled to his seat.

THE SENATE FINANCE committee has carefully considered the Internal Revenue bill, and a long and interesting session to-day, at which various gentlemen connected therewith were present, the property of distilled spirits was under discussion. The bill, absorbing duties on the House, with absorbing duties on distilled spirits, and the question is, shall the House accept the Senate amendments, or shall it insist on its own? The latter is the most probable. If the House should insist on its own, and not wish for the reasons that it is not prepared to act on the Senate amendments, and that now is the time for the House to go home and attend to its own business, and that the Senate will not act on this question, and that the Senate will not act on this question, and that the Senate will not act on this question

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

THE MASSACRE IN PARIS.

The people of both hemispheres were startled, yesterday, by the intelligence that the city of Paris was in the hands of a mob; that the new governments, of which M. Thiers is the Chief Executive, had fled to Versailles; that the janissaries who call themselves the National Guard, under the lead of Rochefort Garibaldi, had taken General Thomas, Lecomte, and Vinoy, and executed them under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and had captured the brave General Chanzy, and, after brutally maltreating him, held him in custody in a military hospital. The worst scenes of the Revolution of '93 came into the mind of every reader, and it is not too much to say that the recital sent a shudder through all Christendom.

France is now contending with an enemy ten times more to be dreaded than Prussia—an enemy which knows not mercy, justice, moderation, or civilized warfare—as bloodthirsty as a tiger, as cruel as a Comanche, unreasoning as a maniac—an enemy that knows no law but that of grape and canister, of which, alas! her government has failed to find out. Her soldiers were tortured by the Germans and broken up into a disorganized medley, separated from their officers, and sent home in confusion. They are so likely now to side with the mob as against it. The French people, from time immemorial, have been taught to look upon all government as a fetish—good or bad makes no difference! It is to them either an enemy to oppress them or a Providence to provide for them, and it is hard to say which view is the more incompatible with rational existence and social order. The Prussians being gone, the misled head will lift from their shoulders, the rabble turn with the instinctive readiness and rage of ignorance to the feral demagogue who proposes to repudiate the treaty made with Germany, and to punish the men who made it. What the morrow may bring forth no one can tell. All those whose wealth can excite cupidity, or whose wisdom can excite envy, or whose patriotism can bring blushes to the cheeks of cowards, are fleeing from Paris as they would fly from the margin of a newly-awakened volcano.

There is but one thing to be done, and we may rest assured that the regularly constituted government will do it, if they can find the means. They must lay siege to Paris as soon as the men and guns can be got together. They must now down the mob without compunction or hesitation, as General Cavaignac moved them down in 1848, and mast guillotine its leaders with inexorable celerity. No compromise with such ruffians is possible. M. Thiers—if his "pictured" is for one resolution in Paris, and witnessed two others. He knows more than anybody can tell him of the character, composition, and possibilities of a Paris mob. Nor can we doubt his resolution, since it is a question of life or death, for him, and all those associated with him in the task of carrying France through one of the most dreadful crises in her history. It remains to be seen whether the means can be collected in time to avert civil war and general massacre.

PARTY FIDELITY.

A reputation for what is called political consistency is generally sought after and publicly paraded by the fewer orders of mere politicians, for the reason that it is easily acquired and can be maintained without the slightest mental exertion.

The emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln was intended to liberate the slave, but its immediate effect was to emancipate from the drudgery of service in the Union armies several distinguished Democratic volunteer officers. How gallantly they threw down their swords and threw up their commissions; how heroically they surrendered the pleasures of facing rebel armies in the field to leave the terrors of a horrendous sentiment at home, history has faithfully recorded, and the world will long admiringly remember. These heroes were inspired in their heroic deeds by their love of—consistency. "We enrolled ourselves in the Union army," they said, "not to subjugate the South, but to save the Union. We did not agree to fight to free the nigger, but only to save the Union as it was and the constitution as it is. Lincoln has emancipated the slaves. We are consistent. We will perish, rather than inconsistency, and how grossly inconsistent would it be to save the Union and the nigger too."

It will not be forgotten that Andrew Johnson was elected by Republican votes. When, by the death of Mr. Lincoln, he became President, how easy it was to be consistent. No effort was required except to stick to A. Johnson. This, many did, and we have not forgotten how, with one hand on his heart, and the other under his coat-tails, the Johnson orator vowed that, for one, he would be true to his colors—he would stick to his post—he would never desert in the hour of trouble; and, having vested his destiny in Johnson, he would maintain his consistency by giving him an unwavering support, and by voting for him again if he ever had an opportunity to do so. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. The consistent Democratic Major who fled armsward to his sword rather than be a party to Lincoln's proclamation, and the consistent patriot, who had surrendered the charms of a private life upon the altar of his consistency in the support of Andrew Johnson in swinging round the circle, met and mingled into one. To-day, the consistent patriot, who believes in a tariff for the protection of American industry, votes for admitting those articles which enter into their building duty free, and the consistent Major, who is in favor of a tariff for revenue only, votes for the repeal of all duties on tea and coffee.

The same class of politicians who vaunt themselves on their consistency are great sticklers upon what they call their fidelity to the party. Party fidelity, properly considered, is well; is necessary. But it does not mean merely fidelity to the individual who happens to be the selected head of the party. It is fidelity to the Republican party as the National Convention assembled declared its principles in its platform, and fidelity to the party is fidelity to those principles. The payment of the national debt, the repatriation and reduction of taxation, economy in the administration of the government, the freedom of the legislative and judicial branches of the government from Executive interference and dictation, and the removal of the disqualifications imposed upon the late rebels or equity as might be consistent with the safety of the loyal people, were the leading principles announced by the Republican party in 1868.

This platform of principles General Grant unhesitatingly accepted and endorsed, and declared that he should have no policy opposed to the will of the people. So long as General Grant remains true to the principles embodied in the Republican platform, he and his administration are entitled to the support and confidence of the Republican party and the Republican press. Fidelity to the party is an obligation imposed upon party leaders, as much as upon the rank and file. It is the clear right and duty of the Republican press, where the administration fails short of carrying out the party creed, to urge it forward, and, when it ascends and goes beyond it, to hold it back. If the President's course be satisfactory to the one who is urged forward or who is restrained, but it is disloyal to the party in its broadest, best sense. The indiscriminate appointment of relatives to office would not have been tolerated in the early days of the republic. It is not Republican doctrine, and never has been, and no considerations of party fidelity require from the Republican press its toleration or approval. The practice of bestowing valuable gifts upon the President by United States is a new one, and is not a good one. It is not a part of the Republican creed. The system is pernicious, and must lead to gross indirect, if not direct frauds; honest and faithful administration of the affairs of the government. Not to much, perhaps, from its effect upon the President, but from its example that set to all other government officials. Fidelity to the party would seem to require that the practice be suppressed, and that it should cease.

Further territorial acquisition is not a part of Republican doctrine. The people of this country have expressed no desire for the annexation of San Domingo. Great pains have been taken to ascertain whether the Dominicans desire annexation, but no effort has been made to ascertain whether the people of the United States desire it, and that is, after all, the real question. The Republican party never having declared itself on this point, and the people of the country having had no opportunity to express their opinions, it will not do to say that opposition Senators and the Republican press belonging under any obligations of party fidelity to support the scheme merely because the President desires it. He has agreed to have no policy opposed to the will of the people. We shall hold him to his agreement.

During the administration of Andrew Johnson we complained of his interference with the legislative department of the government. We thought the precedent a dangerous one, and the principle a bad one. We do so still. Fidelity to the party which, in its platform, has denounced such interference, impels us to oppose it, no matter from whom the interference proceeds. It is the duty of the Executive to obey the behests of the Legislature, and not the duty of the Legislature to obey the behests of the Executive. The removal of Mr. Sumner from his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has an appearance much greater than any merely personal considerations. It is true that Mr. Sumner has been a leading, faithful, able, and honest public servant, but so, also, has many entitled to the high personal esteem. It is true that no one would compliment Simon Cameron—his successor—by calling him dishonest; yet the grave fact must be, that Mr. Sumner was unfaithful to his party, just because he would not support a measure favored by the President and not because Mr. Sumner was unfaithful to his party, but because he would not support a measure favored by the Executive but distasteful to the large body of Republican electors throughout the country. Opposing any Executive interference with the legislative department by Andrew Johnson, opposing the Republican platform of 1868, when denounced such interference, we oppose it still. The danger which menaces the administration of General Grant do not come from any errors of party creed, but from the failure to follow that creed. Let him return to it and exhibit his fidelity to the party, by an allegiance to its principles, neither falling short of it on particular nor going beyond it another; then, and not till then, shall we have a Republican administration.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Some three months since, John M. Douglas, Esq., President of the Illinois Central Railway from 1865 to the present time, was contrasted by an attack of newspaper, and unexpectedly for the discharge of his duties. Acting under the advice of his physician, he tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors. The resignation was not accepted, as it was hoped that his illness would prove only temporary. Recovering from the first attack, he resumed his duties for a week or more, when he was again prostrated by a more severe and alarming return of the same malady. His resignation was again tendered peremptorily, and, after some delay, accepted by the board, constituted Hon. Wm. Reminglon is a director and resuming his former position as Counsel of the company, after a six months' leave of absence. We understand that he will take a trip to Europe this summer, and return in the autumn, in accordance with the plan above mentioned. We have not learned who will succeed Mr. Douglas as President. Until his successor is chosen, the duties of the position will be discharged by John N. Newell, Esq., Vice President. Mr. Osborn, formerly President, and now Secretary of the company, is in the city, making the arrangements called for by so important an event in the affairs of the corporation.

As the State of Illinois is the largest stockholder in this company, any change in its active management becomes a matter of much interest to the people. The Central Railway has gone through many vicissitudes. In 1857 it was bankrupt. To-day its stock stands at 104; its debt has been reduced from $47,000,000 to $7,000,000; its road bed, track, and rolling stock are in superb condition; its managers are operating 1,100 miles of railway; it pays nearly $600,000 per annum into the State Treasury; forfeitures of its lands have been sold to actual settlers; the country through which it passes has been made populous and wealthy chiefly by its influence; and, in short, it has realized all and more than its projectors ever dreamed of. It is now one of the strongest and most prosperous corporations in the world, and it may be said that it has carried the fame and credit of Illinois into thousands of places in the old world where, otherwise, we should never have been heard of.

How much of the credit for these results is due to the vigilance, perseverance, and sagacity of Mr. Douglas it is unnecessary for us to say. His fidelity to the interests of his company has had in it much of the assistance of statesmanship, by which we mean the faculty to take the broadest view of every situation. The prosperity of a railway, in its estimation, can be based only on the prosperity and good will of the people who patronize it. In enforcing this primary maxim of railway management, he has had the hearty co-operation of the Directors in New York, and of the English shareholders, represented for the most part, by the former President, Mr. Osborn.

The personal friends of Mr. Douglas will be gratified to know that his health is evidently restored, and enable him to travel, and they will so pleased to welcome him on his return from abroad to the less laborious, but not less useful, sphere of duties to be assigned to him.

THE FINEST QUESTION.

An Associated Press despatch was published yesterday, in which it is suggested that the leading members of the Senate (High Commission ode) not seem disposed to make any magnanimous settlement of the questions in controversy, and that the purchase of the right for our fishermen to catch fish in British waters would be unpopular, so—on public sentiment is to be spared—the money is to be loaned under any circumstances. This is an extremely absurd statement, and the purpose of it is malicious. The American fishermen have no more right to fish in British waters than English fishermen have to fish in American waters. By the law of nations the exclusive dominion over the water extends three miles from the land. The privilege of fishing in British waters, and of landing and curing fish, is worth something or nothing. If it be of no value, why permit it? If it be of value to the people, and a privilege to which we have no lawful claim, why should we not secure it by some equivalent concession? The suggestion that Great Britain wants to sell this privilege for a money consideration is very silly. But it is likely that, if Great Britain, having this exclusive right to catch and cure fish on this coast, is to permit Americans to engage in it upon terms of equality, some corresponding or equivalent privilege to the American will be expected. We see nothing unreasonable in this. If there is doubt as to the grounds were in our waters, we deem whether the fishermen of any other country would be allowed to carry off a fish without paying for it in some way. If, therefore, the Joint Commission can by any arrangement, secure a permanent settlement of this fishery question, under which our fishermen can enter those waters, and obtain bait, and can land for the purpose of curing their fish, we presume it will be done. But if to secure it we shall have to make concessions to Canada, to Ontario, or to Quebec, we trust the Republican party would not be supporter with its fidelity. It has provided the details of that treaty were not manipulated to foster particular interests at the expense of others. We do not want free trade in spots. We do not want Massachusetts to have such articles as she may want admitted free, while the same privilege is denied to Ohio. If such a treaty can be devised in the interests of the general public, there will not only be no popular opposition to it, but it will be generally acceptable. If, in exchange for such a treaty, we can secure freedom of the fisheries, and a general and amicable settlement of all difficulties with Great Britain, the country will have cause for gratitude to the Joint Commission.

THE CASE OF FOSTER BLODGETT.

Congress, in 1866, on the motion of Senator Trumbull, resolved to exercise the hitherto neglected power to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators, with a view of settling all disputes as to the regularity of such elections. The act of July 25, 1866, now in force, provided:

1. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress shall be the Legislature lawfully entitled to elect such Senator.

2. That said Legislature shall, on the second Tuesday after its meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in the place of such Senator so going out of office.

3. That, in case no person be elected by the separate action of the two houses of the Legislature, said two houses shall meet in joint convention on the next day, and once, and shall then proceed to vote, viva voce, for a Senator, and the person having a majority of all the votes of said joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected in both houses taking part in said voting, shall be declared duly elected."

The law is so plain and pointed in its provisions that there ought to be no difficulty in determining whether a person claiming a seat was lawfully elected or not. Yet such a case has arisen. In July, 1868, a Legislature was elected in the State of Georgia, and the Constitution of the State provided that the next Legislature should be chosen in 1870, and every two years thereafter. This Legislature, among other things, elected James Hill and Mr. Foster Blodgett Senators for the terms expiring respectively March 3, 1871, and March 3, 1873, both places being then vacant. These Senators were subsequently admitted to their seats. In 1868, the same Legislature declared itself to have been elected to serve until November, 1870, and, under this assumption of authority, it proceeded to elect Senators for the places to which Miller and Hill had previously been elected. The Senate admitted these persons. But the Legislature of 1868 whose constitutional existence was to terminate in November, 1870, proceeded, in addition, to elect a Senator for six years, for the term commencing March 4, 1871.

This arrogant assumption of a prolonged official existence by the Legislature aroused the people of the State and of the country, and provoked legislation by Congress, under which, and by the advice of Attorney General Akerman, the claim of perpetuity was abandoned. Nevertheless, the election of a new Legislature was postponed from November until December, 1870, when that body was chosen. Mr. Foster Blodgett, the person elected by the Legislature chosen in 1868, three years previous to the expiration of the term of the sitting member, has presented his credentials, and asked to be admitted to the Senate. Since the organization of the Senate in 1789, all questions pertaining to the election of Senators have been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the body. Such questions being purely matters of constitutional construction, the committee could be more appropriate. During the whole Georgia controversy, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate uniformly kept the balance of law and justice fairly poised. It refused to heed the cry to meet the demands of mere partisanship. What the decision of that committee in the case of Foster Blodgett would have been, no one who reads the first sentence of the law can doubt. But a new Committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Morton, Rice, Hamlin, Hill, and Thurman. A majority of this committee has reported that Foster Blodgett is entitled to his seat.

There can be no escape from the law or the facts in this case. The law says that the Senator is to be elected by that Legislature "which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress." The "expiration of the time" was March 3, 1871. The Legislature "chosen next preceding" that time was the Legislature elected in December, 1870. Foster Blodgett was elected by a Legislature chosen in July, 1868, and whose term was officially suspended by the Legislature chosen in 1870.

Can the Senate afford to establish such a precedent as this? Can the Republican party afford to disregard the plain letter and command of the law? Was not this law passed for the express purpose of prohibiting a Legislature from anticipating the functions of its successor, by electing Senators in advance? The Legislature of New York is Democratic, and, if the Senate shall now repudiate the law, and, in order to give this man Blodgett a seat, shall decide that a Legislature may elect Senators two or three years in advance, and in disregard of the fact of intervening Legislatures, why may not the Legislature of New York elect a successor to Mr. Conkling at this time? How can that right be claimed for a Republican legislature which is denied to a Democratic one? The Democrats have just secured a majority of the Legislature of New Hampshire; why may they not elect a Democratic Senator to succeed Mr. Patterson, whose time expires in 1873? Under this ruling, Mr. Stewart has reported in the interests of Mr. Gwin, the recent Legislature of Louisiana might have chosen Mr. Morton's successor, and will, if this outrage is completed, be justified in so doing next winter or when they meet. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and was always in the minority. He never agreed with the lawyers on that committee. So he had himself placed on this Committee of Elections, where, with Morton and Rice, of Arkansas, he could have it recognized or stamped his final the legality of an election and the qualifications of a Senator are to be judged by his politics. He proposes to run the Senate as he would a stock farm, and proposes to perpetuate his present breed, by admitting no other recruits. We know of no mode so sure to increase the number of Democratic Senators, so for the Republican majority to commit such a glaring outrage as is proposed to be done in this case of Georgia.

A score of Blodgetts occupying seats would be the Senate will not command the confidence of the people, nor will it be fit for the high republican and violation of law.

The good example set by Illinois, in embodying in her constitution a section prohibiting local and private legislation is bearing fruit in other States. A resolution for an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution has just passed both houses of the Legislature of that State, and will be submitted to the people (if ratified by the Legislature of 1872) for a like or similar prohibition. We have not the resolution before us, but believe it is identical with the organic law of Illinois. It specifies the classes of laws which the Legislature shall not pertain with—the altering of names, settlement of local boundary questions, incorporations of individual and private concerns, etc., which have in Wisconsin, even more than in Illinois, been the bane of legislation.

It is reported that Mr. Forrest, the actor, has sued a religious journal in Boston for libel in saying that his lover's party, on the stage, are "coarser and rougher than the language of the lowest classes." If he did not say that, but the characters whom he personates, then that statement applies—the true actor always loving his own identity in that of the person whom he represents on the stage, as Bottom would say—it is evident that the suit is brought entirely on behalf of Mr. Coach Malcolm, of Mr. Big Bug, the principal lover personated by Mr. Forrest. This is the first attempt on record to vindicate the moral character of those celebrated persons in a court of law. If the damages sued for are collected, it remains to be seen what sheriff levies on the actor, and what to Victor Hugo and Lord Lytton, those gentlemen being the leading representatives of Modern Libel and Scandal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Catholic priest at Westerly, Rhode Island, has prohibited the members of his church from engaging in the liquor business.

Lord Lyttleton never wants to know what the city authorities intend to do, "till the first Monday in January, when they have such articles as she may want admitted free, while the same privilege is denied to Ohio. If such a treaty can be devised in the interests of the general public, there will not only be no popular opposition to it, but it will be generally acceptable. If, in exchange for such a treaty, we can secure freedom of the fisheries, and a general and amicable settlement of all difficulties with Great Britain, the country will have cause for gratitude to the Joint Commission.

THE CASE OF FOSTER BLODGETT.

Congress, in 1866, on the motion of Senator Trumbull, resolved to exercise the hitherto neglected power to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators, with a view of settling all disputes as to the regularity of such elections. The act of July 25, 1866, now in force, provided:

1. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress shall be the Legislature lawfully entitled to elect such Senator.

2. That said Legislature shall, on the second Tuesday after its meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in the place of such Senator so going out of office.

3. That, in case no person be elected by the separate action of the two houses of the Legislature, said two houses shall meet in joint convention on the next day, and once, and shall then proceed to vote, viva voce, for a Senator, and the person having a majority of all the votes of said joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected in both houses taking part in said voting, shall be declared duly elected."

The law is so plain and pointed in its provisions that there ought to be no difficulty in determining whether a person claiming a seat was lawfully elected or not. Yet such a case has arisen. In July, 1868, a Legislature was elected in the State of Georgia, and the Constitution of the State provided that the next Legislature should be chosen in 1870, and every two years thereafter. This Legislature, among other things, elected James Hill and Mr. Foster Blodgett Senators for the terms expiring respectively March 3, 1871, and March 3, 1873, both places being then vacant. These Senators were subsequently admitted to their seats. In 1868, the same Legislature declared itself to have been elected to serve until November, 1870, and, under this assumption of authority, it proceeded to elect Senators for the places to which Miller and Hill had previously been elected. The Senate admitted these persons. But the Legislature of 1868 whose constitutional existence was to terminate in November, 1870, proceeded, in addition, to elect a Senator for six years, for the term commencing March 4, 1871.

This arrogant assumption of a prolonged official existence by the Legislature aroused the people of the State and of the country, and provoked legislation by Congress, under which, and by the advice of Attorney General Akerman, the claim of perpetuity was abandoned. Nevertheless, the election of a new Legislature was postponed from November until December, 1870, when that body was chosen. Mr. Foster Blodgett, the person elected by the Legislature chosen in 1868, three years previous to the expiration of the term of the sitting member, has presented his credentials, and asked to be admitted to the Senate. Since the organization of the Senate in 1789, all questions pertaining to the election of Senators have been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the body. Such questions being purely matters of constitutional construction, the committee could be more appropriate. During the whole Georgia controversy, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate uniformly kept the balance of law and justice fairly poised. It refused to heed the cry to meet the demands of mere partisanship. What the decision of that committee in the case of Foster Blodgett would have been, no one who reads the first sentence of the law can doubt. But a new Committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Morton, Rice, Hamlin, Hill, and Thurman. A majority of this committee has reported that Foster Blodgett is entitled to his seat.

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HAYTI.

Freedom Against Annexation—Address to President Grant—Annexation of San Domingo—Speeches of Mr. Douglass and Others.

Port au Prince (Hayti) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The following addresses on annexation were handed, by the President of Hayti, to our special correspondent, and have been translated from the French for the Herald:

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY—SOVEREIGN OF HAYTI.

Address of the Republic Assembly of the Confederation of Gonaives to the President of Hayti.

GONAIVES PARLIAMENT, The foreign newspapers have announced that the American Congress has decided upon the annexation of the capital of the Dominican Republic to the United States, and that the annexation of the island to the United States of America. The only thought more worthy of the people of Hayti is that of the annexation of the Dominican Republic to Hayti. Let us, then, be united to the Dominicans, and we will be strong. Let us, then, be united to the Dominicans, and we will be strong. Let us, then, be united to the Dominicans, and we will be strong

CAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

r the Week Ending March 22.

...RIALS: New Hampshire Election—The Booth ...d Ring Swindle in the Wholesale Liquor ...ness—Gen. Butler's Democratic Chapter, of Adam... ...PARK AND GARDEN: The Buffalo Cherry ...d Must it Be by Republicans and Democrats ...Colorado Colony—On the Farm and in the Garden... ...ICULTURE: The Corn and Sorghum of Scotia for ...y Farmers—Wool Room Cobbler—Manufac... ...RIAN TRAGEDY: Murder of Mayor ... ...Letter from Gov. Alcorn... ...ORIALS: Of Indiana and Wisdom—Mr. ... ...ge of John Scott at Carthage—The Cape of ... ...ad, at 4 o'clock... ...HILE STORM AT SEA: Loss of the Captain ... Mates of the Steamship Europa... ...MYSTERIOUS MURDER: Jealousy, Rum, Revenge ...

...NION UPHEAVING: An Old Subject Re... ...

...DUAL CALAMITY IN WALES: Explosion in ... Suddenly and Unexpectedly Last Night—... ...ebert Fell Nine Stories—Scenes Around the Fa... ...AFFAIR: Two Sons of a Governor Arrested for ... ...ER IN ROME: Slandering the Unfortu... ...Overbearing of Our Time!—An American Cri... ...ts-in-Ordinary—Schenck's Pills—Sold by ... ...Letter of Mary Howitt... ...TISBURNE DOINGS: Horse Shit, by Richard ... ...ON TO JOE'S HUSBAND: ...MOROUS THING: The True Story of Old ... ...ophet and the Honest Butcher... ...ST MAN: Elevation of a Missionary's ... ...ORROWS WEEK: A Story of Twelve Different ... ...AGE POET OF TO-DAY: Sketches of ... ...Dr. Holland by Austin F. Pierce... ...ERMAN WAR: What it has cost Germ... ...

...A Woman's History of Her Fair, and the Ways ... ...d Manufactures... ...TO TORNADO IN HAZNOE: Two Fierce ... ...Sweep Nearly Everything Away... ...ORIAL SUMMARY: A Party of Six Put to ... ...ghtful Two Hours' Confinement... ...ST AT DANBURY, NO.: Roof Blown Off the ... ...ison by Old Church Tyrant... ...ICAL TROUBLES, Governor Geary's View... ...ntemporary Position of the Investigating Com... ...

...ORIAL: Protection of the Ownership... ...ARIAL: Financial and Industrial Items... ...REMOVAL: Interesting Letter from Gen. Sherman... ...EUROPEAN WAR: The Latest Official and ... ...ATE PAPERS: Full Text of the Treaty... ...ET: Review of the Money Market for the ...

...Colorado Weekly Tribune has a larger and ... ...ulation than any other paper in the State, and ... ...unsurpassed medium for advertising, especially to ... ...ose who desire the patronage of the people ... ...Colorado. Subscription price of Tri... ...Weekly, $5 per annum; with a Mineral Guide, ...a club of ten or more.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$32.00 CURRENCY.

...Express Lottery Bill passed unanimously ... ...Legislature. Circulars free. J. H. HARTSHORN & CO., ...Box 4,195, Office 7, 149 Pearl Street.

THE CROMPTON LOOM.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

...OFFICE OF PRAY, BROWN & CO.,
...No. 23 and 25 Canal-st., Boston, March 20, 1871.

...The Crompton loom has been extensively circu... ...in the Western States, giving notice ... ...Woollen Manufacturers that the Looms ... ...by George Crompton, of Worcester, ...admirably suited by us, were ... ...of certain points granted ... ...orth & Lon... ...uthorized to publish the fol... ...

BIGG BROWN & CO.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 14, 1871.

...BIGG BROWN & CO., Boston: I understand a notice from Duckworth Bros. that the "Upright Jack Lever Fancy Loom," controlled ... ...Decked Jacks running direct on the pulleys, ...ringed with the patent gearing, ...month, December 6, 1870—has been ob... ...and among our Western Manufac... ...

...ave read in Tuesday's (6, 1871, by ... ...John C. Duckworth, (?) which I regret ... ...Duckworth Bros. (that I was ... ...ntly) were unfavorably heard of, ...ad, at least, as related to my business matters. ... ...ave made and sold my own model Fancy Loom ... ...ince 1867, and can safely say that I have ... ...ntirely satisfied with my success. Fancy Looms ... ...ve been and are now making, Fancy Looms ... ...ve been and are now selling, and Fancy Looms ... ...ve been and are now being purchased, and ... ...ill be pleased to add Dunskill (?), 1871, to ... ...ose wherever so employed, and which I ... ...ill add, which is standard set by them who ... ...ed it in their establishment, and which is the set ... ...ll those who have in mind that neither John ... ...ckworth, nor Duckworth & Sons, nor any ... ...ther Duckworth, have any kind of right ... ...ver upright Jack Looms.

...GEORGE CROMPTON.

...VING MACHINES.

...NDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS ... ...been made during the past few ... ...months in the ...

...WHEELER & WILSON ...ING MACHINE ...ion it will do better work, ...less time, than any Lock ... ...e, and because, as recently ... ...d much easier learned than ... ...other ...

...change of location necessary it now ... ...different thicknesses, and, while it ... ...almost perfectly silent, it has nearly ... ...its former power.

...ver 100,000 more Wheeler & ... ...Sewing Machines sold than of ... ...other make. ...

ARTHUR FARRAR & CO., 103 Lake-st., Chicago.

PAPER COLLARS.

...Dollars WILL BUY ...00 Paper Collars.

SARATOGA COLLAR CO., 84 North Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WOODS AND VENEERS.

PARKER & CO.,

...BINEERS, ...of Veneer and Mosaic Work, ...CHICAGO, FOR CHAS. BOXES, CO... ...

...ts. 14, Tribune Bldg. 123, 125, 127 Fort... ...

...ER'S PIPE AND CEMENT.

...EWER PIPE, ...in Tile, and Cement.

AKRON, OHIO.

...ELEBRATED SEWER PIPE, ...ordered by our Akron Sewer Pipe Cement, ...Railroad Companies, City Cor... ...porations, and Farmers!

...Pipe are not affected from chemical quality ... ...Soil in which it is placed, and by them who ... ...ed it in their establishment, and which is the set ... ...ll those who have in mind that neither John ... ...ckworth, nor Duckworth & Sons, nor any ... ...ther Duckworth, have any kind of right ... ...ver upright Jack Looms.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

The Chicago Justice Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

The Railroad Fare Bill Passed in the House.

Text of the Cook County Commissioners' Bill.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT TO PEORIA.

SPRINGFIELD, March 21.—The Senate took up the joint resolution, from the House, relative to visiting Peoria, and adopted it. CORNEY M. general explanations, opposition was made to its consideration; Mr. ALEXANDER taking the ground that the visit was merely in relation to a removal of the State House, but suggesting that it would not prevail. It was, in reality, nothing but the time of a few days at the close of the session. Several new no objection to its passage, there is now an call meeting would be done on Friday and Saturday anyway, and Mr. KEY made a warm argument, claiming that the State would save $50,000 by removing the capital to Peoria, and that it was not only a courtesy, but a duty, to investigate the matter. It was very plain that Mr. Forsaker have no earthly chance to get the capital, so he sought God money in vain.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication containing the official vote of the Board of Supervisors, pronouncing Hon. Cook County Commissioner, and declared on the final, of Representative. It was read, and laid on the table. Subsequently, Mr. FORSYTH moved that the vote of Hon. Richmond from Cook who opposed that their constituents were opposed to minority representation.

STAND-ING NEW STATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Galloway made an effort to get up the bill for the improvement of the Illinois River, but met with opposition, as a matter of course, for an appropriation which many considered entirely at all points that could be benefited by it. The bill never got beyond the first reading.

THE NEW CHICAGO JUSTICE BILL

passing the terms of the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Courts, and fixing the salaries of the judges, however, some more members having come in, the vote was taken again, and the bill was passed.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

was again taken up, and Mr. Ivy got the floor to reply to the arguments which had been used by the opponents of the bill. He said that he proposed to send forth with the proprietorship public, and that he proposed to be heard. He said that it seemed to him that the bill was simple enough, and that it was a little strange that it should be opposed in the Senate, when it was a bill, and the same bill, precisely, as the famous bill of four years, and had been offered on by the General Assembly. The proposition was, in fact, a reduction of fares. In favor of the bill, he would say that the Illinois Central Railroad Company had voluntarily reduced its fares to three cents per mile, and that there was no reason why the other roads should not be compelled by legislation to do the same thing. The Company is constantly laboring for legislation, and he could not see why the people had not the right to do the same thing. He was opposed to the bill, and he would not put the responsibility for its passage upon his shoulders. He knew of no way but this passing the House, and if one of the Senators knew of any other way, he would be glad to hear it. He was opposed to the bill, and he was opposed to the principle involved in it, and he thought it impossible to vote a fair way for it.

Mr. Ivy replied to the arguments of the opposition, and closed with an appeal to the Senate to vote for the bill.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. ALEXANDER, BOND, BROWN, CAMPBELL, CHAMBERLIN, CHURCHILL, CLARK, CLEMENTS, CRAIG, DAVIS, DEWEY, DUNLAP, EDWARDS, FOSTER, GALLOWAY, GILLESPIE, GOODWIN, GRAHAM, GRIGGS, HAMMOND, HARRIS, HAWLEY, HOLDEN, HOLMES, HOWARD, HUNTER, IVY, JOHNSON, KEYES, KING, LAWRENCE, LEWIS, LOCKWOOD, MCCLUNG, MCCONNEL, MCCULLOUGH, MCFADON, MCGAW, MCKINNEY, MCNEELY, MILLER, MOORE, MORRIS, NEWELL, PARKER, PARSONS, PEARCE, PERRY, PHILLIPS, PRICE, RAMSAY, RICHARDSON, ROBERTS, ROBINSON, SCHOLFIELD, SHAW, SHEPHERD, SMITH, STEVENS, STOCKTON, STRAWN, TAYLOR, THOMPSON, TURNER, UNDERWOOD, WALKER, WARNER, WATSON, WHITE, WILLIAMS, WILSON, WOOD, WORTHINGTON, WRIGHT, YOUNG, and the President—50.

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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 21.

SENATE.

THEY TO PROCEED.

The Senate took up H. B. No. 1, with forty-two members—out of eighty-two—and Lieutenant Governor in the chair. The object of the session of the City of Peoria, inviting the Assembly to visit that city with a view of moving the Capital to that city, was read. Mr. KING moved to indefinitely postpone the matter, and Mr. KING moved to amend the motion by striking out the word "indefinitely" and inserting "forthwith."

Messrs. ALEXANDER and UNDERWOOD spoke in favor of the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Messrs. LEWIS, YORK, MERRILL, and KING (of Stephenson) opposed the motion. [Messrs. ALEXANDER, BOND, and HOLMES voted for it.]

The previous question was ordered, and the indefinite postponement was carried.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CHICAGO.

The bill to provide for the election of the Justices of the Peace in Chicago, which passed the House, was taken up. It provides that the Justices shall be elected by the people, and leaves it to the discretion of the Legislature as to whether there shall be one or two Justices elected in each district. Passed, and 3 reports taken until 12:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WOODARD—To amend the incorporation of the city of Chicago, and to provide for the election of Police Magistrates.

By Mr. RYDER—To amend the act incorporating the city of Chicago, and to provide for the election of Police Magistrates.

Mr. RYDER moved to have an amendment to the act incorporating the city of Chicago, passed by the present Legislature, to the effect that the Police Magistrates of Chicago shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and no more. Lost.

Mr. WOODARD offered an amendment which would have had the effect of reducing the salaries of the Police Magistrates to $2,000 per annum. Mr. Woodard's amendment was lost.

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By Mr. DAVIS—To amend the act incorporating the town of Hyde Park, in Cook County, approved February 14, 1865. Passed.

By Mr. DUNLAP—To amend the act incorporating the town of Lake, in Cook County, approved February 14, 1865. Passed.

By Mr. DOGHERTY—To amend the act incorporating the town of Lake View, in Cook County, approved February 14, 1865. Passed.

By Mr. DOGHERTY—To amend the act incorporating the town of Jefferson, in Cook County, approved February 14, 1865. Passed.

By Mr. DOGHERTY—To amend the act incorporating the town of Cicero, in Cook County, approved February 14, 1865. Passed.

By Mr. DOGHERTY—To amend the act incorporating the town of Calumet, in Cook County, approved February 14, 1865. Passed.

By Mr. DOGHERTY—To amend the act incorporating the town of Hyde Park